

Social and Personal.

MISS META RANDOLPH, who has been the guest of Miss Bolling in New York for several weeks, has returned to Richmond. Miss Randolph attended the Southern Ball, which is the most exclusive entertainment given in the Southern Society circles of that place, and was also the guest of honor at several handsome affairs and any number of attractive informal events.

Miss Fox Entertained.
Miss Margaret Trant was hostess of the G. G. Club yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in her home, 252 Grove Avenue. In honor of Miss Dorothy Fox, the parlors were charmingly arranged with bowls of red and white flowers, and numbers of red and white hearts graced the mantels. Euchre was played, and the prize—a red satin heart-shaped box, filled with bonbons—was won by Miss Mildred Lefevre. Entertainment was presented with a dainty valentine souvenir, and those present included: Misses Sarah McClellan, Marguerite Domenech, Mary McClellan, Mildred Lefevre, Margaret Smith, Frances Lefevre, Margaret Trant and the guest of honor, Miss Dorothy Fox.

Attractive Tea.
A very attractive event of next week will be a Martha Washington tea, given in the residence of Mrs. S. H. Jones from 4 to 10 o'clock. Decorations will be in red and white flowers and crimson-shaded lights. Misses Lillian Blinford, Helen Lathrop, Mary Hiecock, Ella Blinford, Mary Butler and Mrs. Lucius F. Cary, in colonial costume, will receive the guests, and a number of society girls will serve during the evening.

Hostesses at Tea Room.
The hostesses at the tea room in the Jefferson Hotel this afternoon will be Misses Evelyn Gordon, Gertrude Camm, Mrs. St. George Bryan and Mrs. Edward Mayo. They will be assisted by several of the younger society set.

Card Party in Newport News.
Miss Nannie Reynolds entertained the Every Two Weeks Five Hundred Club last evening at the home of her sister, Mrs. S. W. Holt in Newport News. Those present were: Misses Carrington, of Richmond; Achash Jones, of Washington; Anna Martine, of Williams; Anne Epps, of Alma; Barham, Jesse Barham, Nannie Reynolds, Margaret Reynolds and Mary Putzel, Mrs. Holt; Messrs. James Kilby, E. P. Heard, J. W. Ayler, Jr., George Parker, W. P. Epps, H. S. Reynolds, W. W. Manville, Horace Epps, L. A. McMurrin and LeRoy Edwards.

Princess Entertainment.
The marriage of Miss Eleanor Dent Pettit, daughter of Mr. James Sumner Pettit, of Annapolis, and Lieutenant Carlton Keay, United States navy, will take place during the latter part of March at Annapolis. The wedding will be a quiet one, attended only by the family.

Miss Pettit's Uncle.
Miss Pettit is the daughter of the late Colonel James S. Pettit, granddaughter of Major Alexander Sharp, and a great-niece of Mrs. U. S. Grant. She was educated at Notre Dame, in Baltimore, and in Europe.

Miss Sewell's Box Party.
Miss Molly Elliott Sewell, formerly of Virginia, but now of Washington, D. C., entertained at a most delightful box party on Friday evening at the Columbia Theatre.

Mrs. Hunt's Card Party.
A charming arrangement of pink and white sweetpeas and roses formed effective decorations at the card party Monday evening, at which Mrs. L. W. C. Hunt was hostess. The first prize, a handsome brass candlestick, was won by Mrs. S. V. Parkinson, who made top score, and the consolation, a valentine, was drawn by Mrs. Andrews.

Alumnae Meeting To-Day.
An especially interesting meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Woman's College of this city will be held this afternoon in the college chapel at 2:30 o'clock. At the conclusion of the business there will be a debate on the subject: "Resolved, That Women Should Have the Right of Suffrage." The affirmative will be taken by Miss Annie Roddy and Mrs. F. D. Epps, the negative, by Miss Annie Allison and Miss Mary Carter Anderson. The senior class of the college has been invited to be present, and Miss Margery Gross, president of the class, will sing. There will also be several piano selections rendered by Misses Belle Gayle and Maude Woodfin. Arrangements for the afternoon are in charge of Mrs. Jane Barnes Templeman.

W. C. T. U. Reception.
The Hannan Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union will give a reception in the home of Mrs. J. W. Jackson, 1999 Fairmount Avenue, to-night at 8:15 o'clock.

Hunt-Gwyn.
William Lloyd Hunt, of Cincinnati, and Miss Laura Lenoir Gwyn, of Norfolk, were married Tuesday night at the residence of the bride's family, in Pelham Place, Norfolk. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Howard, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Miss Bentley Wyser.
Miss Bentley Wyser, of Clifton Forge, is the house guest of Mrs. C. W. P. Brock.

Miss Sue Carter.
Miss Sue Carter, of "Shirley," on the

EVERY SICK LADY IN U. S.

Says Mrs. Wm. Hilliard, of Mountainburg, Ark., Should Take Cardui, The Woman's Tonic.

Mountainburg, Ark.—"After my doctor had done all he could for me," says Mrs. Wm. Hilliard, of this place, "Cardui helped me so much.

"I had suffered from female complaint for six (6) years, but a friend told my husband about your medicine, Cardui, so I began to take it.

"It is a pleasure to me, to write in praise of this wonderful woman's tonic, for it saved my life, brought me relief, and I am now in good health."

A tonic, taken in time, would save many a person's life—if a woman, a woman's tonic, Cardui—because it helps the system to ward off the attacks of disease.

It stands to reason that it is harder for any disease to get hold on a strong, well person, than on a weak, delicate one.

Some folks look as though you could knock them down with a feather and disease is a good deal more dangerous than a feather.

So, remember please, that what you should do, if you are not up to the normal standard of womanly health, is take Cardui, the woman's tonic.

Consult your druggist. He will tell you. Do it to-day.

N. B.—Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

Only the family of the bride witnessed the ceremony.

Valentine Masquerade Party.
A masquerade party was given Tuesday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hackett, at 49 Elm Street.

The costumes represented both the serious and the sentimental, as well as the grotesque. The color scheme of the dining-room was red and white.

The following were present: Misses Marion Smith, trained nurse; Bessie Moltz; Hiawatha; Blanche Palmer, formerly Anna Wildore, Spanish girl; Otis Palmer, Gypsy; Mabel Hargrave, Queen of Hearts; Bessie Arnall, Wild West girl; Nan Palmer, Martha Washington; Edna Barker, yellow of heart; Corinne Hackett, Spanish Gypsy; Grace Bennett, Little Bo Peep; Evelyn Wildore, Goddess of Liberty; Mahalia Jenks, equestrienne; Lettie Hackett, Dutch girl; Messrs. Otto Meier, negro wash woman; Rarcken Arnall, Green costume; Louis Arnall, tramp; Charles Anglen; Ben. Garner, Santa Claus; Charles Owens, clown; Oswald Zacharias, farmer; Charles Pearman, Aunt Diana; Charles Rawson, Jap; Andrew Krouse, Irishman (just from Ireland); Robert Williams, hobo; Maurice Wildore, Wild West; Charles Miller, Chinaman; Henry Moltz, clown; Lee Whitford, clown; Mrs. Arnall, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schneider and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hackett chaperoned the party.

In and Out of Town.
Miss Lena Miller will leave to-night for Sempronville, S. C., where she will spend some time as the guest of relatives.

Miss Bessie McKennie has returned to her home at the University of Virginia, after a visit of five weeks to friends and relatives in New York, Washington and Richmond.

Miss Hughes, of this city, is the guest of Mrs. J. E. Wilkinson in Norfolk.

Mrs. Charles Selden is visiting Mrs. Frederick Hampton Robinson at "Fall Hill," near Fredericksburg, for a week.

Dr. Murat Willis has returned to the city, after a trip to Rochester, Minn.

Miss Sallie Epps, of Blackstone, Va., is visiting Mrs. William Hodges Mann at the Executive Mansion.

Miss Kate Eches is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. F. W. McCullough, in Norfolk.

Misses Mattie and Neville Lawson, of Loudoun county, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Charles A. Dempsey, 1810 Park Avenue.

James Gwatkins, who has been the guest of his parents for several days, has returned to the Virginia Military Institute.

Miss Bentley Wyser, of Clifton Forge, is the house guest of Mrs. C. W. P. Brock.

Miss Sue Carter, of "Shirley," on the

James, is undergoing treatment at the Virginia Hospital in this city.

Miss Frances Overby left Wednesday for New York, where she will be for a week as the guest of Mrs. Byrd Charles Willis, at the Warwick Hotel.

Misses Blanche and Grace Harrison, of this city, are the guests of their cousins, the Misses Harrison, in Newport News.

Mrs. Eugene Blackford, of Baltimore, is visiting relatives in Virginia for some time.

Mr. Taylor, of Berryville, Va., is the guest of Dr. Hugh Taylor, on North Fifth Street.

Miss Ella Jackson, who has been visiting friends in this city, has returned to her home in Danville.

Mrs. Ernestine Miller, of New York City, is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Edward N. Callich, of 406 North Lombardy Street. Mrs. Callich will be a home to Mrs. Miller on Saturday afternoon, February 26.

Miss Katherine Larkin has returned to Newport News, after a visit to relatives in Petersburg and Richmond.

CIDER FEATURE STANDS IN BILL
(Continued From Third Page.)

from Augusta represents a fruit-growing section, which, he argued, would be subjected to a great loss were the sale of cider by the farmer prohibited. Mr. Byrd had previously argued that the farmer had no more right to sell intoxicants in dry territory than anybody else.

One firm in his county, said Mr. Templeton, had received \$1,000 for its stills during the past season, which could not otherwise be marketed at a fair price.

He made an earnest plea for the retention of the cider feature in the existing bill, saying that it encouraged the fruit industry of the State would be equal to that of corn.

Mr. Jennings argued against the Templeton proposition, saying that the sale of cider by the farmer would be a hindrance to the State.

It would, in effect, put a bar on every county. As far as he was concerned, he thought this feature in the State-Means bill was a great mistake.

Mr. Ewing said that the State is now permitting the sale of coca-cola and other soft drinks, and he argued that it should not be allowed to make and sell the product of his orchard. In fact, he went further and advanced the proposition that the farmer should be allowed to manufacture anything he produced. It was pointed out that Mr. Ewing referred to a certain mixture made from corn, and another food

product manufactured from a vegetable known as rye.

The committee adopted the cider feature of the present law.

OYSTER BILL HEARING COMPLETED AT LAST

Proposition to Straighten Bay Lines Now With Committee.

For four years, Mr. Richardson said this was not true.

Captain Mulford, of West Point, could not see why the Fish Commission could not stop the stealing of oysters in the James. Mr. Lee had more power than anybody in the United States except the President, and ought to be able to put an end to depredations. God Almighty, he said, had never intended that the natural resources of the State should be taken away from her citizens. He argued that if the river were given a rest it would in time produce an abundance of oyster.

G. J. Lawrence, of Nansemond, had helped Dr. Moore in his survey. He said that so far as the rocks were concerned he thought the examination was good, but when it came to the mud bottoms it was not so. A chain had been dropped attached to a wire, and when he felt the chain striking something he would give the signal and a buoy would be dropped overboard. A boat coming behind would then tow the buoy under the buoy.

Mr. Lawrence's contention was that by the time the buoy could be dropped the boat had gone beyond the point where the oysters had been struck.

Exact and Minute.
Mr. Lee explained at the afternoon meeting that Dr. Moore had dropped a buoy every 300 yards, and additional ones when something was found on the bottom. He said that Dr. Moore

Cravings and recriminations, charges and countercharges, assertions and denials, marked the hearings and bewildered those who listened. It is certain that many of the oystermen are fearfully afraid of the bare mention of "breaking the Bay Survey," and cannot be convinced that Commissioner Lee means what he says to the effect that he does not want to break it, but only to straighten it into a line that he may police it, and thus keep the planter off and cultivate more rock for the tonger. The intensity of feeling on the part of some of the oyster people amounts almost to frenzy. They see visions of the planter owning the oysters, and themselves driven to other vocations to make a living for their starving families. They are unable or unwilling to believe Mr. Lee's positive assertion that not one acre now available to the tonger in the Warwick county grounds is to be thrown out.

A feature of the hearing was the assertion made by a man who was employed on the Moore survey last summer that proper methods were not used in determining the nature of the mud bottoms. An attempt was made to nullify his statement by making him admit that he was out \$9 on the deal, thereby being some sort of dispute about his compensation. Which goes to show that nobody can tell anything about it.

Earliest in Opposition.
B. R. Richardson, of the York River, was most earnest in his opposition to the Byrd-Wickham bill. He looks at it largely from a religious standpoint, pleading with the Legislature to not take away the poor man's property. He said that were he offered all the ground which is proposed to be thrown out he would not take it, thus depriving the poor tongers of what was theirs. The oyster rocks, he said, belonged to the oystermen.

From the point of view of the planter, it was proposed to throw out ground which is productive. On this ground, he asserted, he made last season as high as \$3 in a single day. It was not dense rock, but, on the hard, and a good many fine oysters were to be found, which in good demand. He picked them up with nippers on clear days in shallow water.

Under Mr. Lee's plan, said Mr. Richardson, 4,125 acres would be thrown out, with nothing to gain. No rock in the James, he asserted, is depleted. It will recover itself.

Mr. Lee said that the record would show that the ground of which Mr. Richardson spoke, and from which he said he got the oysters, had been assigned to planters sixteen years ago. Not a tonger had worked there, claimed within 300 yards of Little Jail Island

UNSIGHTLY COMPLEXIONS YIELD TO CUTICURA SOAP



Assisted by Cuticura Ointment. For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for clearing the complexion, for itching, scaly scalps with dry, thin and falling hair, for minor eruptions, rashes, itchy and irritations, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unrivaled.

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Prepared by J. C. Cuticura, Inc., 155 Columbus Ave., Boston.

For the Care and Treatment of Skin and Hair.

product manufactured from a vegetable known as rye.

The committee adopted the cider feature of the present law.

PROHIBITION FIGHT OPENS IN COMMITTEE

State-wide prohibition and local option joined battle yesterday at the Capitol, when a small army of advocates of both sides appeared before the Senate and House Committees on Privileges and Elections to wage a war of words over the State-wide prohibition bill.

From all parts of the State came adherents and allies of the State Corporation Commission room, packing the hall of the Senate, and finally filling in the afternoon the House forum. A number of women were present.

The hearing was presided over by Senator Stoebe, chairman of the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections. Representative James Cannon, Jr., presented the speakers on the prohibition side, while S. L. Kelley introduced those of the opposing wing.

The patron of the bill, Senator Stoebe, opened the case for State-wide prohibition. The prime object of his bill, he asserted, is to give the people of the State an opportunity to say whether they approve the legislative policy of local option or State-wide "unity."

If this is not done now, he said, two years hence the Legislature will turn with a goodly instruction to either to submit it to the people. He feared that if submission of the question to the people were deferred two years many unqualified and negro voters would be put on the registration books just to vote on this special question.

Avoid Bitter.
"A direct referendum now," he said, "would avoid the bitterness of a contest that can now hardly be estimated. Now is the time to decide the policy of the State in this matter. The principle of the referendum is not foreign to Virginia; it is recognized in the fact that no amendment to the Constitution can be passed except it be referred to the people for their approval."

His bill, he pointed out, provides that when the people arrive at the point of voting they shall have a clear understanding of the result. If a majority vote "license," the same would be in force, but if a majority voted "no license" then the law would go into effect.

In case the proposed election established State-wide prohibition the liquor dealers would be given a reasonable time in which to close up their business, he said. He was willing to provide that the law should not take effect until six months after its passage.

Explaining the clause providing liquor for medicinal purposes, he declared that while he knew what he was doing, the bill would have been criticized even more had this provision been left out.

Cuts Into State's Revenue.
Whether or not the State should give up the tax from the liquor business, expected this year to amount to \$500,000 or \$600,000, he thought a proper question for the people to decide. If the people express their willingness to have that amount of revenue raised from some other source.

Delegate Myers, patron of the bill in the House, approved the bill, but desired to put in an amendment restricting its provisions as to cider.

G. W. Berryman, of Norfolk, said that the question was one for the people to decide. The chief question, he said, is "Is it just?"

William J. Helms, of Newport News, said that the liquor question is more important than the State debt, because it involves more people, more costly than the State debt, because it costs more. "If the Democratic party falls to take hold of it," he said, "the Republicans may embody it in their platform next time."

"We are going to keep on asking for the privilege of voting," declared Rev. George W. Ray, of Norfolk, "and we will set it. The question has already settled itself."

Opposition Argues Its Case.
The prohibitionists having exhausted their time, G. S. Williams, of Alexandria, said that the liquor law the community interests of that city are completely threatened. There is a large brewery in that place, as well as four glass factories. These enter-

prised, would be destroyed, he said, and 500 employees thrown out of work. Prohibition would do the city no good; its proximity to Washington will make liquor easy to get, he argued.

A. D. Proffit, of Alexandria, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce and ex-president of the Virginia T. R. Co., favored local option. He thought the people had no more right to legislate liquor out of his city than the Legislature has.

Captain N. S. Patterson, president of the Common Council of Petersburg, protested vigorously against the bill. "We have the train and capacity to attend to our own affairs," said he, "and we are opposed to this centralization of power."

Position of Labor Unions.
Speaking for the brewery employees, James J. Kremer, in their name, demanded the defeat of the Strode measure.

"The common people would receive no benefit from its passage," he said. "It will put 2,000 people out of employment and make them miserable. They know that prohibition does not prohibit, and they favor local option. Labor people generally have not recorded themselves on this question. They feel that agitation of the question to stir up strife from one end of the State to the other, labor unions will not meet under the same roof that shelters a bar, but the unions do not say to a man: 'You can't take a drink.'"

Allen Jones, of Newport News, said that prohibition is not a Democratic doctrine. "It is the principle of the party," he declared, "and it is the duty of educating the people slowly and letting time stand as the arbiter. They seem now to be trying to 'stampede' the Legislature. Newport News has a condition that calls for local option, he held.

McAllister Speaks.
At the afternoon session Secretary J. D. McAllister, of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia, said that the bill was a local option bill. He pointed out that a majority of the counties are dry, and claimed that a majority of the people of Virginia overwhelmingly favor State-wide prohibition.

The Anti-Saloon League and its members of course were then explained by him. Total abolition of the liquor traffic had been the original intention of the league, and now, he said, embodied the last expression of the league, promulgated at the convention held in January. "That is what the league stands for," he said, "the temperance people have found a man after their own heart, and they have trusted their cause to him." Petitions, he continued, had come from all corners of the State asking State-wide prohibition.

"It is the policy of the Anti-Saloon League to keep itself out of politics," he asserted, "and it is desired to segregate this question from other issues. If it were mingled with other questions, the great improvements of the State, such as schools and good roads, would be overshadowed by it."

Shipment of liquor from wet towns all over the State and out of it into other States make the problem non-local. It is really a national and an international question. If saloons had restrictive licenses, and could not ship out of their own territory, then the question might be local one.

"Roanoke, by a perille majority of 60, recently voted wet, and under the guise of a local business, the liquor concerns there do not a territory of 35,000 people with liquor."

Talks of Political Revolution.
As to the question of detriment to commercial interests, Mr. McAllister said that the majority of the people wished State-wide prohibition, they would lose most, and if they were willing to lose, then no further question was to be raised. Some of the questions are bound to follow. He painted stirring pictures of the negro menace, if the venal and corrupt members of the Legislature were allowed to register themselves for such elections.

Frank Tolbert, in charge of the city utilities of Danville, said that Danville has proceeded all right without liquor, and that her taxable values had risen. The big corporations in his town are not willing to pay liquor taxes, he asserted.

Rev. J. T. Sherman, of Harrisonburg, said that the people of Rockingham

They could make it effective for twenty years if they wished. He was working for the good of the longer, if the latter would but see it. As to Mr. Myers, who had spoken on the other side, he said that Mr. Myers' firm had cost the State \$1,900 to put them out from encroachment on the Bay lines.

Mr. Chase, a Norfolk packer, spoke for the bill. He said that eight persons were present at the meeting held to send a delegation to protest against changing the lines. At that time they had not seen the map. Five of them came and were convinced that the change should be made. The packers' committee therefore did not betray its trust.

Continuing, Mr. Chase said there are now but very few tongers on the rocks, because the oysters are not there. He believed that if Mr. Lee set his plan through he would not have any more tongers on the rocks instead of the 5,000 they have at present.

The oyster business is a critical one. In Norfolk the number of packers in a few years has been reduced from twenty-two to nine. This is because they cannot compete with those of Maryland in the Middle West and the Northwest. He believed Mr. Lee's plan would make it easy to detect encroachments.

Favor New Lines.
Mr. McNeil, a packer, who was present at the meeting, endorsed the statement of Mr. Chase.

S. S. Keeling, secretary of the meeting at Murphy's, said he thought the new lines would result in more oysters.

Mr. Darling, of Hampton, probably the largest oyster planter in the world, said that he was in favor of making the Bay Survey, but thought it would be a good thing to straighten it and police the lines. If present conditions keep up the tonger will be the man who will break the Bay Survey. The oysters are disappearing, and it will soon result in such a condition that prices will be so high for seed that there will be no profit in the business. He had not made a dollar for three years. He could not see that anybody would lose anything by the change, and thought it an improvement.

After spending two months the past season on an island at a point where men had testified they had taken oysters, Captain Mills, of the York River, said that if there was any rock within 400 yards of the line at that point he would know it. He said that the Postoffice of the Poquoson River, had seen nobody inshore of that line.

The last witness was James Curtis, of Warwick county, who spent his time arguing about where Captain Mills' grounds were.

Mr. Ruch, of one of the local glass factories, showed that if the bill passed hundreds of employees would be thrown out of work and big enterprises would be shattered.

Continue Argument To-Night.
Danville may have increased its tax assessment \$1,000,000 since the liquor left, he said, but Richmond still has it, and her assessment has jumped up \$2,000,000. "If the liquor leaves, the exit of liquor, that causes the elevation."

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